#### TREASURY CIRCULARS.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I have received second series of questions, mostly agricultural, which I propose to answer through your journal, which mode I trust will be acceptable to Mr. Secretary Walker. From what I can learn, the manufacturers are not much disposed to give answers to his first circular. They say that he has already proclaimed that his mind is made up, that the prorective principle must be abandoned. Of course, his object is not the obtaining information in order to make up a fair opinion, but the hope of obtaining evidence against themselves in favor of his predetermined sentence of condemnation. The second circular seems to be a sort of appeal to the farming interest, which he probably hopes to find a packed jury, ready to give a verdict against the manufacurers. We shall see.

with our capital; we transport all of them in our ships. We manufacture cotton; we eat rice; and, I am sorry to say, chew and smoke tobacco.

Questions 4, 5, 6 .- Planter's profits ?- For this we must refer to the planters themselves. We know very well that the production of cotton has been the most profitable employment of capital in the United States until very lately, if not now. The consequence has been an unprecedented attraction of capital into that particular cultivation, until the production has outrun the consumption.

Question 7.—Effects of the Tariff!—The tariff

of 1816, continued by subsequent acts, has caused than counterbalanced these disadvantages. Our a very large amount of capital to be invested in the ship-owners are decidedly opposed to any change cond nation in the amount of our consumption of our commerce, but, instead of diminishing, has greating reached 489,000 bales, and gone entirely ad of France. Our manufacture having been turned very much upon heavy goods, introducing many new articles in commerce, which has intro-duced them very extensively into the East Indies, China, and the islands of Asia, heretofore supplied with cottons the product of that quarter of the globe, there can be no doubt that the cotton planters have derived a very great direct benefit by the increased consumption of American cotton; whilst the general prosperity resulting from the protective system has also greatly increased the consumption of rice and tobacco in the United States, and thus greatly benefited the planters of those staples. The fluctuations in the currency have no doubt affected prices, but it is doubtful whether those fluctuations have

Question 9 .- Connexion of agriculture with commerce, &c. !- There is an intimate connexion between the different occupations and interests of the community. There are periods of general prosperity, when all branches of industry are actively employed, and periods of depression, when industry anquishes and a general apathy and idleness premonths they have advanced considerably from an tinuing the trade. The system of cash duties is not undue and extreme depression, especially manufac- found, practically, oppressive or injurious upon any tures of cotton, for which there is a peculiar and ex- class of our citizens. trinsic cause.

The opening of the China trade, and the recovery in Europe from a long period of comparative de- raise additional revenue without essential inconvepression in this manufacture, occasioned a demand nience, but would be less favorable to the laboring in England, in the latter part of the year 1843, both classes than the present system, inasmuch as the for cotton yarns and manufactures, which all her machinery was unable to supply. A great advance of prices was the consequence. This state of things has continued to the present time, during which period the profits of the cotton spinners have been enormous, whilst every effort is making to increase mand (beyond our means of supply) has raised the terials, therefore, benefits the consumers rather than price of our coarse manufactures, which has had its the manufacturers. influence on all branches of the cotton manufacture. and brought them all into a state of great prosperity. At the same time the most profitable part of sumed by the rich, and the high duties levied upon it has been the manufacture for the China and them are wholly favorable to the industrial classes. other foreign markets. There is no reason to doubt, however, that the English manufacturers, especially the spinners, are making still greater

the contrary. the contrary.

Question 13.—Connexion between imports and exports?—No one can doubt that an immediate correspondence and connexion exists between exports and imports. They constitute the balance-sheet of a nation's trade. And yet this connexion has been made to sustain more fallacies and absurd abstractions than any principle in political economy.

All imports are returns for exports. A refusal to import is tantamount to a refusal to export. A restriction upon imports is therefore a restriction upon imports is therefore a restriction upon imports. These are the abstractions which

Interest was the moving-spring which established the system of protection.

Question 26.—Effect of the Tariff upon agriculture, the relief of which interest was the moving-spring which established the system of protection.

Question 26.—Effect of the Tariff upon agriculture protes actually paid by the consumers for the custom of the duty, and what are time prices actually paid by the consumers for the custom of the duty, and what are time prices actually paid by the consumers for the custom of the duty, and what are time prices or such others as are substituted, extent was the moving-spring which established the system of protection.

Question 26.—Effect of the Tariff upon agriculture protes actually paid by the consumers for the custom of the consumption of them; is the cons of free-trade, and which are repeated, ad nauseam, of producers of it. in this country. They are the foundation on which theory. They were relied on to sustain nullifica- of tion in 1832. Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. McDurrie never make an anti-tariff speech without undertaking to prove that the practical effect of our protective system is to discourage all importation but that rency, as compared with those of Europe, until it makes an increase of the tariff necessary to councycle at four years, coinciding with the periods of the proceeds of his shipment; that the constant and subvert the old system of the regular faculty. More anon. tendency of our trade is, by over-importation, to derangement of our currency; that a protective tariff, turning a portion of our capital and labor into cause an inconvenient export of our specie, to the

clothing and furniture for the use of the rich, and experience shows that we are sure to import of these o the extent of our exports under high rates of duty.

Question 14.—Your manufacturing establish-ments, and how affected by the present tariff?—We have a great variety of manufactories in our State of cotton, wool, leather, wood, paper. The amount of ment paper, we understand, some weeks ago, but had capital invested in them is very large, but not accu- entirely escaped our attention until we received a rately known. Their profits during the last three copy of it from our valued correspondent who re-years have varied from nothing at all to fifteen and plies to it. Publishing this Reply, it seems to be in some cases twenty per cent. The change has been from idleness and depression to industry and prosperity. Nothing would tend so surely to put an end to this state of prosperity as a large importation of the same commodities which we manufacture. But it is difficult to say precisely what changes in the tariff would produce this result. The proteetive system was established for the benefit of the labor of the country. It was opposed by the capitalists as such. The result has been a great enhancement of the wages of labor. It has doubled those of females. It has converted many workingmen into capitalists, so called. The abandonment ANSWERS FROM MASSACHUSETTS TO CIRCU- of the system will fall most heavily on the labor of the country; for capital will not long carry on a Questions 1, 2, 3.—Cotton, rice, and tobacco? losing business. It is a singular spectacle that the We produce none of them. We buy all of them political party which established the system, and which claims to represent the working part of the community, should be called on to sustain measures the effect of which will fall directly on the laboring classes.

Questions 15, 16 .- Ship-building and commerce, how affected ?-Ship-building has always been amongst the leading interests of the State. It has suffered somewhat under our reciprocity treaties, but is, on the whole, in a prosperous condition. Notwithstanding the tariff bears hard upon it in some particulars, the great extension of the coasting trade, under the protective system, has more manufacture, until we have become the se- of the system which has changed the direction of cotton, our consumption for the year 1844-'5 hav- ly increased it. It has created a strong feeling of patriotism and national pride in seeing these improvements in the arts taking root in our country. Questions 17, 18 .- The warehousing system We are in favor of a well-regulated warehousing system. It was defeated in 1842 by the influence

of South Carolina.

Questions 20, 21.—Effect of the minimum The cotton minimum of 1816 was introduced by Mr. Lownnes, of South Carolina, and defended by Mr. Calhoun. Its object was to establish a specifie duty on cotton manufactures. It has built up the cotton manufacture in a degree which has no parallel in the history of commerce. Its first effect has been to supply the country with the manufactures consumed by the laboring population, by the masses, at a cheaper rate than they could be furmaterially affected the profits of the planters on the nished from any other quarter. Its next effect was the establishment of an extensive commerce in these manufactures with all parts of the world, so absolute and universal that the British Government has been compelled to repeal all duty upon raw cotton, solely upon the ground of enabling British manufacturers the better to compete with us in this trade. In these respects it has accomplished its destiny. in these respects it has accomplished its desting, and a general aparty and idleness as done and its olding much more. It has come and a general aparty and idleness accompleted and a general aparty and idleness the party of the country in the country of the country of the country in the country of But it has done and is doing much more. It has protective system, and set all our industry in mo- rience of all nations is in favor of specific duties as tion. During the last three years, on the whole, the best security against fraudulent invoices. The the protected articles have been sold as low, in pro- frauds of foreigners in the silk-trade impelled the portion to their ordinary price, as any articles pro- American importers unitedly to remonstrate in faduced by agriculture. During the last eighteen vor of specific duties as their only chance of con-

> Question 22 .- What free articles might be made subject to duty ?- A duty on tea and coffee would poor man's cup of tea or coffee would pay an equal

tax with that of the rich man. Question 23 .- Operation of the Tariff !- A pr tective tariff calls into action the whole labor of the country, the effect of which is to bring down, by domestic competition, the profits of every manufactheir machinery. A corresponding effect has been ture to an equality with the labor and capital devoproduced in the United States. The foreign de- ted to other employments. A low duty on raw ma-

> Question 24 .- Same !- The manufactures imported are mostly of the more expensive kinds con-Question 25 .- Same !- The operation of the tariff has excluded many foreign commodities, by causing cheaper substitutes to be made at home :

profits than our own; so that we should be no but many descriptions of foreign commodities would gainers, in respect to cheapness alone, were we de- be imported should the tariff be greatly reduced. pendant on them for our supplies, but in fact quite In all such cases labor would be threwn out of employment, or turned upon agriculture, the relief of

upon exports. These are the abstractions which British duty upon cotton. It benefits all agriculture for twenty years have been paraded in the Edin- in all the States, by raising up a prosperous and inburgh Review as the corner-stone of the principles dustrious race of consumers of produce in the place

The facts stated herein may be relied on-the South Carolina built up her ingenious forty-bale opinions are the deliberate and well-considered ones A MASSACHUSETTS MAN.

THE CHRONO-THERMAL SYSTEM OF MEDICINE. -This new of specie, to such a degree as to depreciate our curof our best physicians, practises solely on this system, and with the most eminent success. The wife of the writer of this teract this depreciation. Mr. Calhoun fixes this paragraph was far gone with pulmonary consumption when Dr. Turner was called to prescribe for her. In less than a spectable testimony. It seems that some time since a female the Presidential election. Now, every practical fortnight she was stronger and healthier than she had been merchant knows that both imports and exports are in five years before. We can tell of over a dozen cases which for the most part independent transactions; that no Dr. Turner has treated with the like success. The Chronoexporter ever dreamed of any difficulty in realizing Thermal system will entirely change the practice of medicine,

FRONTIER NEWS .- Intelligence has been received at Inde-

#### A TREASURY CIRCULAR.

The subjoined Circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, being the one alluded to in the article, from an able hand, which appears in the preceding columns of this paper, was published in the governaltogether proper that we should also place the entire Circular before our readers, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ---- 1845. Sin: I send you several copies of questions heretofore propounded by the Treasury Department, with a view to ob-tain information in regard to the tariff.

You will please obtain enswers to these questions from liable sources, so as to have the answers here by the first of November next. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. J. WALKER,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Questions propounded by the Secretary of the Treasury 1st. What agricultural products are raised in your State and which, if any, of the staples of cotton, rice, or tobacco 2d What portion of its capital is engaged in their pro-3d. To what extent is its commercial, mechanical, ma-

ufacturing, and navigation interests immediately connected with or dependant upon them.

4th. What has been the annual average profit on capital employed in their production on well-conducted farms or plantations for the last three years, since the passage of the

tariff of 1842, including the crop of that year, and deducting all expenses incident to the production of the articles, their preparation for market, the transportation to the place of sale, and the sales themselves '
5th. What has been the annual profit of the capital so em-

ployed for the ten years preceding 1842, under the reduction of the duties by the act of 1832, and the compromise act of

the next year, estimated in the same way out. What has been the annual average price of these agricultural products and staples during the same periods, respectively; and what the annual average income, per hand or laborer, deducting all expenses, during the same periods, re-

7th. How far have prices and profits, during the periods referred to, been affected by the operation of the tariff laws, and how far by the state of the currency ?

8th. Does the State raise a sufficient supply of horses,

mules, hoge, and of cattle, meats, and other provisions; if not, from what places does it draw its supplies; and what has been the average annual amount and what the prices for the last three years, and also for the ten preceding? If there has een a difference between them, to what do you atribute it?

9th. Are the commercial, mechanical, manufacturing, and avigation interests of the State so immediately connected with and dependant upon the agricultural products and staples that their profits increase or diminish in the same or very nearly the same proportion with them?

10th. Have the average prices of what are called the pro-

ected articles been as low, in proportion to the average prices of the staples, for the last three years, as in the preceding ten, making allowance for the effects which the average prices of he raw materials, during the respective periods referred to, must have had on the cost of making such articles. If not, to what do you attribute it, and to what extent has it affected the growers of the staples, and the State at large, in the increased cost of their production and the general expense of

iving '
11th. Does the State export any other articles of its own heir prices, and the aggregate amount in value, been compa-

citizens in commerce bear to the value of its agricultural products and staples, have the commercial interests of the State

17th. Would the establishment of a warehouse watern promote the trade and increase the commerce of your state?

18th. How would the abolition of drawbacks, in connexon with a warehouse system, operate upon the commerce of your State '
19th. Are there any, and what, articles on which a deben-

ture or drawback ought to be allowed on their re-exportation, which would operate beneficially upon the trade of the counenture or drawback is now allowed

20th. What articles are there of foreign manufacture which come into competition with similar articles manufactured in the United States, the duties on which are so high as to amount o a prohibition of the foreign articles ? 21st. How are the several great interests of your State af-

ected by the minimums of the present tariff and the rule reuiring duties to be paid in cash, without the establishment of the climax, the two steambouts, brought out as light tranwarehouse system or admitting goods in entrepot? 22d. What articles are there now in the list of those duty ree on which a moderate duty might be levied without being

perous to any class, and which would operate equally on all, and what amount of revenue might be levied by such a duty

onsumed by them respectively 24th. What is the effect of the present system of duties upon articles, especially those extensively consumed, which

ted entirely with a view to revenue?

26th. Do the present duties benefit in any respect those engaged in growing the agricultural products and stables referred

and, if not, can they be so modified in any other way. than by reducing them so as to benefit the growers; has the State prospered or not under those duties; if not, to what do you attribute its cause; if the high duties, explain to what extent and in what manner they have affected the prosperity

27th. What quantity of wool is raised in your State; what

tity of metal or mineral has been produced, what has been the price since the tariff of 1842, and for the ten years pre-

Outrages of an extraordinary character have recently been perpetrated in or near the town of Greene, Chepango county, tily conceals the New York. The details would be incredible, but from reresiding in the neighborhood was abducted, and has not since been heard of. More recently, two women, one Mrs. Bur-dick, and another Mrs. Bolt, have been seized, carried away, and nearly murdered, because, as is supposed, they knew something of the parties concerned in the first outrage. Thu far, no traces of the offenders have been discovered

Wisconsin.-We learn that 33,449 acres were entered manufactures, is our best security against this tendency. Under the present system, with the exception of tea and coffee and certain raw materials, our imports consist mostly of the more costly articles of interest and the stream usually, was completely dried up, for twenty miles or amount of business than has been transacted at any other land office in the Union; and, as these lands are mostly entered by actual settlers, the fact affords a fair presumption that Wisconsin is settling with greater rapidity than any other portion of the broad expanse of our Republic.—Racine (W.T.) Adv.

## FROM THE ARMY.

Through the New Orleans papers of the 16th re have intelligence from Corpus Christi to the 2th; intelligence not very important except as it hows that there is little likelihood of any more.

Comparative view of the postages at the several Office named below, showing the difference in the postages for the quarter ending the 36th September, 1844, and 36th September, 1845. we have intelligence from Corpus Christi to the 12th; intelligence not very important except as it shows that there is little likelihood of any more important coming hereafter. All accounts speak of an uninterrupted quiet, and of nothing to do in the

fighting line, present or prospective. The general condition of things is thus descri-

bed in a letter dated October 5: "All the troops which have arrived at St. Joseph's Island "All the troops which have arrived at St. Joseph's Island have been transported to Gen. Taylor's encampment. The difficulties which were at first experienced in conveying troops, &c. from the island to the encampment have all been nearly overcome. The steamboat Neva, recently arrived, makes daily trips between the two places. The Monmouth and Augusta act as lighters to vessels which are compelled to remain outside the Aransas bar, and thus the troops are now eachled to reach the encampment within a few hours after are enabled to reach the encampment within a few hours after ar-riving off St. Joseph's, where previously they were detained "The men are generally speaking in good health, and is would appear that every thing military skill and experience could suggest has been resorted to by Gen. Taylor to promote the comfort and safety of the officers and men under his com-mand. The weather thus far has been exceedingly fine, and the encampment presents a beautiful appearance: but as what is termed the "rainy season" approaches many of the comforts now enjoyed may be expected to be in a great degree lessened,

weather.
"A building well-suited to the purpose has been erected for "A building well-suited to the purpose has been erected for a hospital, which will enable the sick at least to be sheltered. The number of soldiers now at the encampment I believe is reckoned at upwards of four thousand, which, with the arrivals daily looked for, will give the place quite a warlike appearance. We have no expectation of an attack from the Mexicans, yet every preparation is made to meet any emergency that may occur. The Mexicans are permitted to earry on their trade at the ranche unmolested. Large parties of them come in almost daily, bringing horses, mules, and peltics of different kinds, and the merchants and shopkeepers are doing quite a thriving business, money appearing quite plenty.

as, from the exposed situation of the encampment, the tents will afford but a slight protection from the inclemency of the

"Houses are built as fast as materials can be procured, the want of which is much felt. The impetus now given will no doubt tend to make Corpus Christi a place of considerable importance.

"A portion of the dragoons have been removed to San An tonio, where I understand it is intended they shall be stationed until active service is required of them. A finer set of men and horses than this corps presenteit would be difficult to find.

"With the exception of one sp; company, under the command of Colonel Bell, Texas has as yet few soldiers at the mand of Cotonel Bell, Texas has as yet few soldiers at the encampment. Captain Hays's spy company is on duty. These two companies are very efficient, the officers and men composing them having had much experience in the duty which they are required to perform.

"The proclamation of the President of Texas, (I have not seen it,) I understand requires each county in the Republic to have ready at a moment's notice the respective number of

men which each contains fit for miltary service.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Tropic writing on the 11th, gives a not very flattering ac count of the Government's original preparation for active warfare. He says:

"An article in the Washington Union, explanatory of the 11th. Does the State export any other articles of its own extraordinary course pursued by the War Department in sending of what description are they, and to what extent have grown and the field without their guns, betrays gross ignorance of the facts, or a most shameless attempt to their prices, and the aggregate amount in value, been compatively affected during the same periods?

12th. What proportion of the aggregate amount of articles of every kind that the State makes for export are exported and consumed abroad; are their prices governed by the foreign or home demand; to what foreign markets are they principally shipped; do you meet competitors in them from other countries with similar articles for sale; do the high duties imposed by the present turiff lessen your ability to meet them successfully; and, if they do, state how?

13th. Is there any such immediate connexion between imports and exports that a country cannot continue to import for any great length of time a greater amount in value than it is permitted to import, estimating fairly the value of each; and, if there be, to what extent must the present duties affect ultimately the value of the exports of the country?

14th. Have you any manufacturing establishments in your State; and, if so, of what kind are they, what is their number, and what amount of capital is invested in them; what deceive. It says that the 'artillery troops in Texas are artillery in name, and are provided with muskets to act as infantry; that four companies have guns and horses, and are designed to co-operate with the other corps as field artillery.' Beyond all doubt the 2d dragoons, the 3d and 4th infantry,

for Aransas, Texas, without the remotest intention of ap-proaching within two hundred miles of the mouth of the Sabine. Gen. Taylor relieved the artillery company from the comewhat operous task of dragging cannon several hundre ship Victoria, with five companies of the 4th infantry. The 3d infantry embarked at New Orleans on the 21st July; the 4th infantry and the artillery company on the 23d. Their cannon not having arrived, the artillery company sailed with-

"On Gen. Taylor's arrival at Aransan he lound orders to cross the Nucces. Although the troops under his command (except the artillery company) had been in camp on the Sabine for more than a year, it daily expectation of orders to proceed to the Texan frontier, Gen. T. had not been authorized to send an officer into the country who could furnish him with accurate information with regard to its bays, harbors, in-As a natural consequence of this most strange ne glect, the 'army of occupation' was entirely ignorant of the country. The pilot employed at New Orleans had been at sas but once before, and that many years ago, and, to cap ports for the troops, drew two feet of water too much for the

channel between Corpus Christi and Aransas Bay.
"General Taylor was compelled to employ at their own rates some row and sail boats belonging to the traders at this place. He also despatched an officer to Galveston to charter the only steamboat of light draught at that city. This boat arriv-23d. What is the comparative operation of the present ta-riff upon the manufacturers and the other classes of our citi-zens, as to articles used in manufacturing, and other articles two valuable officers and several fine soldiers. With such the particular arint system of duties by consumed, which disembarkation was about three miles to the west of the Nueare manufactured only to a very limited extent is the United States; and how do these duties operate upon the interests of the other industrial classes of the country?

25th. Are there any, and what, descriptions of goods, or other commodities consumed in your State, which are eith received the other commodities consumed in your State, which are eith received the price or altogether excluded by the operation of the operator of the operator form the disclass of the Nue-disconsistation was about three mies to the west of the Nue-disconsistation was about three mies to the Nue-disconsistation was about three mies to the Nue-disconsistation was about three mies

artillery to defend the encampment; so the order was given to intrench. But it was almost as difficult to obey this order

as to drag cannon by hand through the Louisiana marshes.
"The 'army of occupation' was unprovided with pickaxes, handbarrows, &c.: only a few old spades could be found.
But with these the troops went cheerfully to work. Barrelstaves tied with strings to parallel sticks made excellent hand-27th. What quantity of wool is raised in your State; what is price per pound since the tariff of 1842, and what its price per pound for the ten years preceding?

28th. What mines are worked in your State; what quantity of metal or mineral has been produced, what has been cut to pieces in their treaches by the distant fire of his

"The Union says truly that four companies of field tillery, and twelve of artillery acting as infantry, are with the army of occupation; but it either ignorantly or craf-tily conceals the fact, that, for forty days after the landing at St. Joseph's Island, there was not a United States field-piece with the whole array of occupation. Lieutenant Bragg's guns reached New Orleans the last of Aumant Bragg's guns reached New Orleans the last of August, and were received here about the middle of September. They were the first cannon on the ground, except those brought by the volunteers from New Orleans, on account of whom General Gaines has been so severely censured. Nothing as yet has been heard of the horses which were to be sent from Fort Jesup. Possibly they have gone to report to General Taylor at the mouth of the Sabine. One thing, however, is certain: the artillery company from Charleston has not yet been mounted. It is easier to drag cannon by hand through the graines than through the marshes of Louisiana through the prairies than through the marshes of Louisiana

## OFFICIAL.

OFFICES.	States.	3d quarter, 1845.	Deficit.	3d quarter, 1844.
Albany	N. Y.	\$2,964	\$2,108	\$5,07
Albion	N. Y.	288	75	86
Baltimore	Md.	9,544	10,960	20,50
Boston	Mass.	14,897	5,572	20,46
Buffalo	N. Y.	2,144	539	2,68
Charlestown	Mass.	434	154	586
Columbia	8. C.	543	710	1,25
Columbus	Miss.	342	355	69
Concord	N. H.	454	51	50
Detroit	Mich.	842	489	1,33
Fall River		526	248	774
Fredericksburg	Va.	344	589	933
Georgetown	D. C.	445	638	1,083
Lexington		975	903	1,878
Lockport	N. Y	704	54	758
Lynn		416	159	571
Middletown	Conn.	425	280	70
Mobile	Ala.	2,574	2,911	5,48
Montgomery	Ala.	649	531	1,180
Natchez		419	612	1.03
New Bedford		1,321	235	1,55
Newburyport		671	103	77
Newport	R. I.	941	810	1.75
Norfolk		1,067	1,322	2,38
Pittsburg		2,859		5,92
Portland		411		66
Pottsville	Penn.	534	290	82
Providence	R. I.	2,715		3,57
Reading		475		70
Richmond	Va.	3,387	Company of the Parket of the P	7.58
Rome		275	10.000	40
Saratoga Springs		804	F100 - 100 -	1,36
Springfield		939	The second secon	1,07
Springfield		296		75
Taunton		394		52
Troy	N. Y.	1,843		2,48
Uniontown	Penn.	204		27
Vicksburg	Miss.	316	the second second	74
West Point	N. Y.	289	100,000,000,000	52
Wilmington	N. C.	591		1,18
Winchester	Va.	356		71
Worcester	Mass.	1,111		1,34
		61,728	43,280	105,00

Forty-two Offices show a deficit of \$43,280.

LAKE SUPERIOR COUNTRY

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

e on the Trap Range, and all of them are, I believe, from of attraction, and will ever prevent too great a cen-

The busy hand of industry is stirring amid the prime forests here, and the broad lands are daily explored by the torests here, and the broad lands are daily explored by the searchers after copper. Among the principal of the leaders are Professor Shepard, Col. Talcott, formerly of the United States Engineer Corps, a geologist named Cunningham, Mr. H. B. Gray, an eminent surveyor, and numerous others, who find profitable employment in searching off and ascertaining the value of the locations described in the permits which the hundreds of settlers have taken out. It is an undoubted fact hundreds of settlers have taken out. It is an undoubted fact that the land is pregnant with mineral wealth, and that it needs but industry to develop sources of wealth, rich and unfailing. Of the characteristics of the country, apart from the absorbing one of the copper mines, I may say that it possesses desirable features in many respects, the most important of which is its fisheries. White Fish, Salmon, and Trout are easily taken, and, if rightly engaged in, the reward would no doubt be good, as a large "catch" might easily be obtained. The agents of the American Fig. Company state that at Jule Royale

be good, as a large "catch" might easily be obtained. The agents of the American Fur Company state that at Isle Royale two men can, with gill-nets and hooks, catch in four months one hundred and fifty barriels of white fish and trout. The sisquoit, an excellent fish, as well adapted for salting as the nuckerel, is also caught in large quantities.

The climate is clear and pleasant, and the changes of the atmosphere less frequent and dangerous than those of the Atlantic cities, for there are no cold and damp winds. The soil is not in many parts well adapted to agricultural purposes. In the country above the Portage Lake large tracts of land are covered with maple timber, and the soil is well adapted for

A Word for the Poor Seamstrages.—We see in one of our exchanges a calculation of the number of stitches in a single shirt. The number is 20,628. Yet for all this labor the poor seamstress earns less than is thrown to a lackey for a compliment. A large number of poor and worthy females in our community are wholly dependant upon this branch of labor for support; and yet the patient industry of twenty hours out of the twenty-four will scarce afford the necessaries of life. How often does sleep steal upon over-wearied nature.

The name of the narrow streets of Paris. After a careful examination, Dupuytren was led to refer her complaints to the absence of light, and recommended her removal to a more exposed situation. This change was followed by the most beneficial results; all her complaints vanished. The more, therefore, that animals are exposed to the influence of light, and recommended her removal to a more exposed situation. This change was followed by the most beneficial results; all her complaints vanished. The more free are they, in ordinary circumstances, from irregular action and deformity.

In another part of the article, it is shown that heat and light alone, without the solar radiation, will pot suffice for the same of the part of the absence of light, and recommended her removal to a more exposed situation. This change was followed by the most beneficial results; all her complaints vanished.

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IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The St. Louis Missourian says that wild hemp has been found in that State. A farmer from St. Louis county, being in Captain Jenk's hemp warehouse, accidentally saw some Manilla hemp, made inquiry what it was, and, upon being informed that it was Manilla hemp, said he had produced something exactly like it from a weed on his farm, and that he would send in a sample, which he did; and it proves to be a variety of the Manilla hemp, resembling almost the New Zealand hemp; but it undoubtedly belongs to the same genus as the New Zealand, Sisal, and St. Domingo hemp, from which all our heavy cordage is made. If this can be found in any quantity, it is a most valuable discovery.

One of the boilers in the steam flouring mill of Messrs. J. & E. Walsh, in the upper part of St. Louis, burst with a tre-mendous explosion on Wednesday week, nearly destroying the shed attached to the mill, and so badly scalding the first engineer, Mr. William Freeland, that he died in about

# POLITICS OF THE DAY.

THE DIVISIONS OF THE LOCOFOCO PARTY.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIS OF OCTORER 19. We notice that some of the Whig presses, with a strange forgetfulness of the past, are finding consolation in the jealousies and heartburnings among the leaders of the Locofoco party. These hopes are utterly futile. The old adage will be disproved, however our adversaries may wrangle. These dispensions are frequently counterfeited to paralyze the sensions are frequently counterfeited to paralyze the efforts of the Whigs, but, real or counterfeit, they cease at the polls. All the bickerings stop there; the different factions unite, like the deadly components of the bomb-shell, to strike a blow at the

country and the Constitution.

Let us look at the events of the past year. Before the Baltimore Convention, we saw the self-styled Democratic party divided into a hundred factions-Tariff men at the North abusing Free-traders at the South-a Democratic Congress refusing to annul the set of a Whig majority—Van Buren men denouncing Calhounites, and vice versa, in terms which nothing but an intimate knowledge of each other would enable them to use-with no principles in common but an uncompromising love

of power, an unrelenting hatred of Henry Clay.

Under these seemingly inauspicious circumstances they met in conclave. They established the highly democratic two-thirds rule, which decided in effect that a minority shall rule a majority. They cast aside their instructions, and proceeded to nominate a candidate for their motley party. What was the principle of selection? Not ability, for they might have found it; not distinction, nor yet time-honored services. No. The rallying cry was, save the party, save the spoils! The pious was, save the party, save the spoins: The plous Butler, with all the subtlety of a financier, and all the fervor of a divine fresh from a pilgrimage to that Mecca of Democracy, the Hermitage, after loud professions of love for his patron, touched the train which had been laid, and James K. Polk stepped forth the chameleon candidate, changing his hue from every object, with promises for every section of the country, and ready to prove faithles to them all.

What were the principles of this party? A more discordant mass was never collected. Beaten before the people on the great and true issues, they looked around for some war-cry, which, however senseless, might rally the faint-hearted. "Democracy" was potent, but its frequent use had made it somewhat CORRESPONDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

COPPER HARBOR, LAKE SUPERIOR,
SEPTEMBER 15, 1845.

Dear Sir: We left your city in May last for the Copper Region, and in a few days reached Bullalo, from whence we proceeded to Detroit, in that magnificent floating palace the Empire. From Detroit a pleasant trip brought us to Mackinaw, and from thence to Sault St. Marie, where Fort Wilkins, an old and dilapidated structure, is situated. The location is beautiful, the fort resting on the crown of a gentle slope, which extends back nearly a mile to the second ränge of hills. The land is gently rolling, and the waters which connect Lake Superior with Lake Huron, compressed here to a limit of three quarters of a mile wide, rush with foam and noise over the rapids, and tumble at their foot, down a fall of twenty feet, in majestic style. The Indians congregate here in large numbers during eight months of the year to fish, and their busy light cances are constantly skimming up and down the rapids like feathers on the foam, the Indians dexterously stemming or yielding to the current, and by their scoop nets

trifugal force. Let us forbear, then, to place any reliance on so feeble a hope, and turn to a surer safeguard-

" In native swords and native ranks.

Our only hope of courage dwell Let us preserve the integrity of the Whig Party, hrough good and through evil report. Standing on the platform of the Constitution, with no wish but for the restoration of our country, we must succeed at last. Adversity will bring its wholesome lesson, and Locofocoism, after spreading desolation for a time, will depart like the cholera or the plague, and be seen no more.

# IMPORTANCE OF SOLAR RAYS TO HEALTH.

An able and lucid article in Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, after pointing out very sensibly the necessity not only of light and heat, but also of their coming, by radiation, (which is called actinism, from a Greek word, signifying a ray,) to the proper growth and health of plants and trees, ceeds thus :

atmosphere less frequent and dangerous than those of the Atlantic cities, for there are no cold and damp winds. The soil is not in many parts well adapted to agricultural pitrpdaes. In the country above the Portage Lake large tracts of land are covered with maple timber, and the soil is well adapted for production. The timber varies in quality and kinds as in Pennsylvania and New York. Wet cedar swamps are numerous, white pine not of the best quality, Norway pine in abundance, but not largely grown; maple, curled and birdeye, wood is found.

An agreeable feature in the progress of the Northwest is the increase of commerce on Lake Superior. A few years ago the Indian's canoe was the only vessel that ruffled the surface of this huge inland sea, but now as the increasing population has brought with them wants to be satisfied, and means to gratify in part their inclinations, enterprise has surmounted natural obstacles, and vessel after vessel has been drawn around the Sault, until a little squadron of eleven vessels is gathered together as a striking evidence of the pushing enterprise of our people, who are making this far-off region give out the hum of industry.

It is a pleasant country, and as its riches are daily being developed, it will continue to attract population.

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Cedes thus:

"Turning now to the animal economy, we find growth, health, and development also cariously affected by the absence of the solar influence. Dr. Edwards has shown that it adoptes be riourished with proper food, and exposed to the constantly renewed action of water, (so that their tronchical respiration may be maintained,) but are entirely deprived of light, their growth continues, but their tronchical respiration may be maintained,) but are entirely deprived of light, their growth continues, but their metamorphers in the form of large tadpoles. He also observes that persons who live in caves or cellars, or in very dark and narrow who work in mines are liable to disease and deformity beyond what the simple closeness of the atmosphe

in our community are wholly dependant upon this branch of labor for support; and yet the patient industry of twenty hours out of the twenty-four will scarce afford the necessaries of life. How often does sleep steal upon over-wearied nature as the poor mother sits, after the midnight hour, by her cradle and works—

Stitch, stitch, stitch,
In poverty, hunger, and dirt!

How often does the bleeding and tremulous finger stain the material upon which it labors! In this season, when the signs of winter are added to the terrors of poverty, there is many such a scene which charity may look in upon and diffuse the heaven that glows in its own bosom.—North Amer.

Informant Discovers.—The St. Louis Missourian says that wild hemp has been found in that State. A farmer from St. Louis county, being in Captain Lenk's hemp warehouse. forth, if they cannot charm thee forth, to inhale strength and health in those best and most beauteous hours of the day. [Richmond Whig.

Millerism has had a recent " revival" on Long Island, and Millerism has had a recent "revival" on Long Island, and one of its disciples named Wallace Smith, living at Patchogue, is now suffering martyrdom for his faith, having been carried off to River Head jail simply for undertaking to show his faith aforesaid by his "works." This devout believer received a direct command of the Lord to slay five persons, and, having begun upon his own wife, he attempted to murder ber, and would have done it but for the interference of his neighbors. The saints, however, are generally met by persecution, and Smith shared the common fate of the fraternity. A magistrate of Suffolk coukty, being of opinion that the inspired homicide was a rather dangerous citizen to be at large, committed him to prison.—N. Y. Courier.